Isaac S Fluegle 22de65

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 28

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31july1yr Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, M'D'M, DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

KOOPMANSCHAAP is Dutch for Cage men-up—a very appropriate name for dealers in coolies. Was he baptised thus by his Christian parents or his Chinese children?

THE New York *Tribune* thinks if the National capital should be removed to Chicago the sole amusements of Congress would be looking at the lake tunnel and getting divorced.

A MAN once went to an eccentric lawyer to be qualified for some petty office. The lawyer said to him: "Hold up your hand! I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you."

NO EX-PRESIDENT since the days of John Quincy Adams has ever had the courage to resist Washington after his term of office had expired, until Andrew Johnson lately returned to the scene of his former greatness.

A COMPANY has been formed in Chicago, and will soon be in operation, for distilling alcohol and extracting soap grease from ordinary city garbage. It is estimated that each barrel of garbage will yield three pounds of soap grease and four gallon of proof spirits.

JAPAN is a battle ground of religious ideas as well as of political ambition. A great pressure is brought to bear on the authorities in favor of religious freedom. For a long period the Japanese having regarded Christianity with especial fear, but the opinion is now prevalent and gaining ground among them, that Christianity is soon to be their prevailing religion.

THE rebels who fled the county to escape the just punishment of their great crime, and went to Brazil, soon tired of their new home, and began to return when it was known that their sins had been forgiven them. The last batch of them, who were determined to stay in a land where slavery was still rampant, have only just now come back. They find that there is no place like the home they tried to destroy.

THE ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is no longer a question of uncertainty. It is assured beyond any peradventure. Indeed the Democrats, in some places at least, show a disposition to give it the go by and hunt up new issues by which the party organization may be maintained. Dead issues have never yet been dug up with profit, and the truth may as well be learned now as hereafter.

NEW ONE DOLLAR NOTES.—The Treasure Department will soon issue new United States notes of the denomination of one dollar, the plates for which are now being engraved. Upon the new notes the bust of Washington will be substituted for the vignette of Justice Chase. This is in accordance with an act of Congress, which prohibits the likeness of any person now living from being on the face of the national currency.

IMPORTANT PRIVILEGE TO BANKS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to permit national banking associations to substitute for their five-twenty securities on their circulation ten forties at the rate of eighty-five per cent. of their par value and other gold-bearing six per cent. securities at the rate of ninety per cent. This exchange is subject to revision if it occurs so frequently as to become onerous to the Department.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S ECONOMY.—The determination of Secretary Boutwell to adhere to the economical rule cannot be better understood than in stating that, since he assumed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, there has not been a single appointment made in his own office, while a number has been discharged. The same rule has been practically carried out in all the bureaus, and the pay rolls of this department at the end of the present month will show a very flattering reduction of expenses compared with the rolls on his accession to this office.

THE Pacific Railroad Company is beginning to show some sense, which it has been entirely too long in doing. It has reduced the price of passage to emigrants to fifty dollars from Philadelphia to California, which is some inducement for this class to venture their fortunes in that distant part of the Union, and without whom even the railroads thither would prove a failure. It has also reduced the freight-charge on fruit to five cents per pound, which, though still high, may enable the heavier producers to furnish us with a portion of their surplus. Railroads, especially those of great extent, to become popular and profitable, ought to learn from the widespread lessons of experience by fixing their scale of fares so low as will, with a careful estimate, barely cover expenses. The idea of dividends the first year or two should be utterly banished. The other idea, public accommodation at all hazards, would soon realize all possible anticipations of success.

A NEW MORNING DAILY.—John Russell Young is now making the necessary arrangements for starting a penny morning paper in New York. Considerable capital is placed at his disposal. It is rumored, in fact, that Jay, Gould & Co. are to furnish the great bulk of the proceeds, and a very large circulation is confidently expected. Indeed, the projectors have put their figures as high as two hundred and fifty thousand. Penny papers, morning or evening, have not thus far proved successful in New York, and this new venture will have to be conducted with extraordinary tact and vigor if it attains a tithe of the success which its projectors have mapped out for it. Young still continues to edit the *Spirit of the Times* during George Wilkes' absence abroad.

DANGEROUS KITE FLYING.—A young lad at Lake Station, Mississippi, had a large kite presented to him, about six feet by four in size, which he attempted to fly the other day, just as the wind was increasing and a storm was threatening. The wind drew the kite so heavily as to drag the boy along also. To prevent losing his favorite, he wound the cord around his body. At last the wind bore the kite and boy upward, until the young kiteflyer caught in the top of a tree, and was suspended seventy-five feet above the ground. A flood of rain came on, abating the wind and allowing the little sufferer to be rescued. He was found to be unconscious, and so bruised and marred as to be scarcely recognized, but was restored the same evening and is now doing well.

AMONG the public officers recently removed by the President is the widely known Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," who has for several years held the place of Consul at Birmingham, England.

For the INQUIRER.

DESPERATION.

I watched him as with strong impulse;
A purpose firm and fixed,
He seized the keen-edged instrument—
I thought him "slightly mixed."

I saw him raise the glittering steel
Full flashing in the sun,
A moment more and I felt sure
A desperate act he'd done.

His bushy head dishevelled was;
His neck and throat were bare—
I shrieked aloud you crazy man
What are you doing there?

Hold! madman, hold—O stay the stroke!
Why seek a reeking grave?
But ere I could arrest his arm
He had—*begun to shave.*

X.

CHURCH BELLES.

Coming in couples,
Smiling so sweetly,
Up the long aisle
Tripping so neatly.

Envying bonnets,
Envying laces,
Nodding at neighbors,
Peering in faces.

Whispering softly,
Heeding no sermon,
What they go for
Hard to determine.

On all around them
Gazing benignly,
Wholly unconscious,
Singing divinely.

Prosy discoursing
Don't suit whims;
Plain they assemble
Just for the "*hims*"

Miscellaneous.

HOW MEN CAN DO MOST WORK.

A few years ago a wide circle of friends and admirers sorrowed over the premature loss to the world of Theodore Parker and Thomas Starr King, in the conviction that both these ardent and brilliant minds were cut off, one in the morning, and the other at noon of his career, by imprudent and excessive intellectual labor. Sixty years added to their joint lives would have been equivalent to the creation of two such men, with all the stores of intellectual wealth already accumulated, which they had spent nearly their whole lives to gain. The latter half of their lives could not have failed to bear the fruits of which the part they actually lived bore only the blossoms. It is painful to see great lives thus shortened, and the world denied the benefits of what they might have accomplished, when not only the longevity of robust men like Scott, Humboldt, Brougham, Landor, Thiers, Tennyson and Bryant, but the well preserved lives and full orbed usefulness of invalids like Pope, Charlotte Blonte, Payson, and many others, prove that literary life is not necessarily averse to health, but, by proper care, may be favorable to the attainment of ripe years, as well as the most coveted, and perhaps the most unsullied, of all kinds of reputation. A few months since General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly, a man of perhaps the most striking genius America has known since Poe was cut off suddenly and sadly, when the world was barely discovering his rare and genial powers. And it is worthy of note that in the case of Miles O'Reilly, as in the more recent one of Henry J. Raymond, and the earlier ones of King and Parker, and the long previous and more prominent cases of Byron, the younger Pitt and Napoleon, all of whom died prematurely, and from like causes, the feature most dwelt upon in their lives was their capacity for filling sudden, protracted and enormous drafts upon their mental and physical powers, living whole weeks of labor within a few hours or days. In fact, there is a sort of Napoleonic element in the lives of each of these men which seems to bear them on through their Marengos and Austerlitzes only to bring them to their Waterloo. Their lives have a broken symmetry like a beautifully fluted column severed in mid air. Halpine and Raymond have written their twelve columns at a sitting. This, in a narrow field, was like Napoleon dictating to four secretaries at once, averaging twenty hours of labor per day, and only four of sleep. It was like the boy Pitt entering upon life as Premier of Great Britain, with an ambition to combine all Europe and crush Bonaparte.

The men who are characterized by such feats of herculean labor must separate them by very thorough intervals of rest or die young. Such a mode of life, though it may result in scintillations of brilliant effort, only remind us how much more might have been attained with the same endowments, had the possessor been gifted with a greater faculty for judicious indolence. There are so many who err in the direction of idleness, that the world has reached a mischievous style of indiscriminate eulogy of industry, and work, as if they were all under circumstances admirable, even though carried to the degree of self-murder. But excessive industry is as much a greater vice than idleness, as suicide is a greater crime than beggary, because it affects more fatally a nobler and better class of persons. It is not merely in the lessening of the quantity but in the deterioration to the quality, also of a life's work, that ill-regulated industry is dangerous and often fatal to the worker. Long before excessive toil has swept off its victim, his capacity for enjoyment is made dull, his judgment obscured, his tastes blunted, and often his moral perceptions perverted and his reputation marred by its corroding influences. The failures of life admonish him of his need of rest. It is a characteristic feature of these brilliant and spasmodic men that their hearts burn out with the fires of life at least as fast as their vital forces. They drift away from the moorings of steadfast principle, and at their deaths their obituaries are charitably silent, in many instances, on well known follies or vices, which enter vitally into any impartial estimate of either their private or public lives.

The most rational division of human life would devote about one-third of every day to work, one-third to recreation, society, amusement, hygiene, intellectual and æsthetic culture, and one-third to rest and sleep. The lives of some of our most successful men show that such a division results in a greater aggregate of achievement and of utility. Few authors have been so voluminous as Bulwer, and yet he steadily confined himself to three hours' writing per day. He came to his three hours' work full not only of mental and æsthetic culture, but of nervous vitality and physical vigor. Before us lies a brief "personal" item to the effect that "Dickens is recovered *and walks as much as ever.*" Beecher, one of our greatest and most successful workers, makes labor incidental to his life, not its absorbing pursuit. He *lives* through the week and on Sunday morning early, or occasionally on Saturday, begins to think what he shall say in his next sermon. President Grant is the most successful man of his age in proportion to his intellectual endowments, and has performed a work equal to that of the first heroes of ancient or modern times. Yet he never was in a hurry, never tried to do or say a brilliant thing, and never overworked himself. Utility is better that brilliancy, as the aggregate iron of the world is worth infinitely more than its diamonds. It must be a very rare exigency which can justify a departure from the rule that the most profitable mode of working in the long run is never to do in any one day more work than you feel you would be fully able to do steadily on every day of the week, month or year. In accordance with this general rule, the greatest of the world's great workers have labored. To this mode of work we owe the infinite fund of pure pleasure which is being transmitted to endless future generations in Sir Walter Scott's inexhaustible volumes, in Dickens' vast versatility, in Tennyson's rich depth, and Humboldt's massive learning. The spasmodic action of the forces, in mind as in nature, is brilliant but destructive. The volcano, avalanche and flood, the tempest, earthquake and conflagration are impressive phenomena, but they are not the means by which nature performs her greatest and most salutary changes. When a continent is to be built, the little coral worm is set to work; when a mountain is to be lowered, the silent frost is employed; and throughout the processes of nature and of mind, the greatest achievements result from those agencies which labor steadily and silently through long periods of time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WESTERN DROVER'S STORY.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover; and I live miles and miles away, upon the Western prarie. There wasn't a home in sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we haven't many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some dry goods and groceries before I came back, and, above all, a doll for our youngest Dolly; she had never had a store doll of her own, only the rag babies her mother made her.

Dolly could talk nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me "to buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the everything. I hurried off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolly's prattle about her doll.

I was mounted on a steady going old horse of mine, and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way through, I remembered it so well, and it was almost that when the storm that had been brewing, broke and pelted the rain in torrents, five miles, or may be six, from home yet, too.

I rode on as fast as I could; but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened—I heard it again. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was dark as pitch. I got down and felt about in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me.

I am not superstitious—not very, but how could a real child be out in the prarie in such a night, at such an hour? It might be more than human.

The bit of a coward that hides himself in most men showed itself to me then, and I was half inclined to run away, but once more I heard that cry, and said I:

"If any man's child is hereabouts, Anthony Hunt is not the man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill, and groped that way. Sure enough. I found a little drippling thing that moaned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse, and the beast came to me, and I mounted, and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mammy. It seemed tired to death, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep against my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the door yard I saw somethihg was the matter, and stood still with a dead fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and saw the room full of neighbors, and my wife among them weeping.

When she saw me she hid her face. "Oh, don't tell him," she said, "it will kill him."

"What is it, neighbors!"

And one said, "Nothing now, I hope—what's that in your arms?"

"A poor lost child," said I. "I found it on the road. Take it, will you, I've turned faint," and I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my little Dolly.

It was my darling, and none other, that I had picked up upon the drenched road.

My little child had wondered out to meet "daddy" and the doll, while her mother was at work, and whom they were lamenting as one dead. I thanked Heaven on my knees before them all. It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights, and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help on the road, the little baby cry, hardly louder than a squirrel's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother in the meadow, a girl worth saving—I think, (but then, I'm her father, and partial may be)—the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SALE of CUBA to the UNITED STATES.

The London *Times* of July 15 says:

Under such circumstances it would hardly seem desirable for Spain to prolong the contest. After the failure of the experiment, tried by General Dulce, it must be evident that the system of sending public functionaries from Madrid to batten on the colony will have to be given up. Something like progress towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity for revolutionized Spain, and, upon the introduction of more liberal tariffs, it will be difficult for the flour of Castile to keep up a competition with that from New Orleans, or for the manufacturers of Catalonia to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. If all that comes to pass, it is impossible to see of what earthly use Cuba can any longer be to Spain, unless it be to gratify national pride by the maintenance of a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of some forty thousand or fifty thousand of Spain's best troops. It seems but reasonable to think that considerations of this nature must have some weight with the men now guiding the destinies of the Spanish monarchy, and make them doubt whether Cuba does not cost them much more than it is worth, and whether its loss under almost any terms might not be counted clear gain. Already nearly all the far-sighted statesmen in Spain, with General Prim at their head, have expressed their firm conviction that the separation of the colony from the mother country is only a question of time. A just feeling of pride prevents any step in that direction being taken so long as insurrection trusts to arms for the success of its cause. But upon the pacification of the island being effected, and Spanish honor receiving the fullest satisfaction, it would seem natural that the dictates of wisdom should be listenened to. Cuba is valuable property, Spain is hard up for cash, and a purchaser is at hand. Able negotiators would be at no loss for a compromise which, while sparing the just susceptibilities of the Spanish nation, could induce it to yield a troublesome sovereignty for a consideration which might afford the means for restoring its shattered finances and consolidating its revolution. It is important for Spanish statesmen to think of it; nor is it quite certain that they are not thinking of it. The intercourse between the new Spanish Government and the Cabinet at Washington is carried on on the most cordial and friendly terms. A part from scruples about high principles of nationality and popular sovereignty, it is an arrangement that would suit all interested parties. Canvass the real population of the island, and the *plebisci t* would give only one result—a vote for annexation to the American Union. We have said the "real" population, for, after all, Cuba should be for the Cubans, and the "Peninsulars," if the new order of things were less to their taste, have always their own country to fall back upon. The only serious questions arising about the scheme are whether the Americans can at this moment afford the purchase-money, and whether Spanish statesmen, if they themselves understand reason, can easily bring their people to view the matter with their own eyes.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB.

HIS HOME AND HIS WRITINGS.

Dr. Holland was educated as a physician, and hung out his shingle in Sprinfield, Mass. He soon after started a weekly paper, which did not succeed. Somewhat discouraged he moved his family to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Here he became a school teacher, but tired of it in a year. Returning to Springfield, he was out of employment, and very much cast down.

Mr. Samuel Bowles invited him to a position on the Republican, then a rising paper. From this point he began to make his literary name. First came the "Bay Road," a novel. This was not a very great success. Then there were the two volumes upon the "History of Western Massachusetts"—a work that required a vast deal of labor, but, which was not especially profitable.

The next work was the great hit. When "Timothy Titcomb" began his series of letters, then the name of Dr. Holland began to be known. The "Letters to the Young, Single and Married" was received with great favor, and in book-form has sold over sixty thousand copies. "Bitter Sweet," an exquisite poem, sealed the reputation of Dr. Holland as a successful writer. Over seventy five thousand copies of this poem have been sold.

The "Life of Lincoln" brought the Doctor ten thousand dollars. "Kathrina" must have already added twenty thousand dollars to the author's exchequer. Dr. Holland, as an editor, has done some good work. His "Crystal Christmas," and "Under the Stars," were two gems that were very beautiful. In politics Mr. Bowles excelled him. He owned an interest in the Republican till two years ago, when he sold it for $28,000, and retired from all editorial labor.

As a lecturer Dr. Holland has been accustomed to earn about four thousand dollars a year. His principal field was the West, and his favorite places Buffalo and Cleveland. There were few lyceum lecturers more popular than he, but his best work was not lectures. He detested lecturing so much that we doubt whether he will ever take it up again.

His home is "Brightwood," near Springfield, a very tasteful country place arranged by himself at a cost of nearly forty thousand dollars. He has a delightful family, some of the members of which have already been honored by figuring in his writings. He is very prominent in church matters, and is utterly free from the habits that sometimes are the ruin of authors.

Of large heart, a sympathetic nature, and a fine, manly presence, he is as noble a character as ever his pen and imagination have sketched. He is now wealthy, the bulk of his property having been made within four or five years. "Kathrina" is altogether his greatest success. He will remain abroad another year, his principal errand being the education of his children.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor said at Philadelphia that speech making was not his vocatian. But there is a matchless eloquence in the open mouths of his money bags!

THE last report upon the lay-delegation question in the Methodist Church, gives an aggregate vote of 107,665, of which 78,536 are affirmative and 29,071 negative, a majority of nearly 50,000 for lay-representation.

JUSTICE TO BABIES.

Babies are not to blame for being disagreeable—they can't help it. They want to be let alone and kept out of sight, if they are well bred; but their foolish parents won't let them have their way, unless the word is differently spelled. The unfortunate Babies must be taken into the light, and looked at, and criticised, and poked in the ribs, and asked to laugh a little. The idea of laughing under such circumstances! Crying is much more natural, and they cry, of course. Who wouldn't? To put a sensitive and sensible baby on exhibition, and insist on it playing a comedy part with a dozen pins in its flesh, and several doses of medicine internally, revealing the ignorance of physicians, is much like insisting that a bereaved son should dance a hornpipe at his mother's funeral.

Nor are Babies bound to resemble their father or mother, or both at a time. They must have a confused notion what their personal appearance is after being assured they are exact counterparts of their parents, aunts, uncles, grandfathers, grandmothers, and all their cotemporaneous relatives. The truth is they don't look like anything in particular but themselves. Beauty is impossible to them and they know it. Their family pride is revolted at the thought of being compared to their ancestors who may chance to be comely. Their intuitive sence of art is quite sufficient to inform them that seven to thirty pounds of scarlet avoirdupois, with imperceptible noses, protuberant eyes, and entire absence of symmetry, do not constitute beauty. They are conscious that they suffer by comparison with other little animals, even with geese and pigs, so far as æsthetics go, and therefore, beauty is a delicate subject they would prefer not to have discussed. Babies have no individuality of appearance whatever, and discovering likenesses between them and mature persons is as if we compared the tenderness of a steak with the expression of a human countenance.—*Packard's Monthly, for May.*

THE very last page Theodore Parker's busy fingers ever wrote, tells the child's story, than which, he says, "no event in my life has made so deep and lasting impression on me. A little boy in petticoats, in my fourth year, my father sent me from the field home. A spotted tortoise, in shallow water, at the foot of a rhodora, caught my sight, and I lifted my stick to strike it, when a voice said it was wrong. I stood with lifted stick, in wonder at the new emotion, till rhodora and tortoise vanished from my sight. I hastened home and asked my mother what it was that told me it was wrong. Wiping a tear with her apron, and taking me in her arms, she said: 'Some men call it conscience; but I prefer to call it the voice of God in the soul of man. If you listen to it and obey it, then it will speak clearer, and always guide you right. But if you turn a deaf ear or disobey, then it will fade out, little by little, and leave you in the dark and without a guide.'"

UNANSWERED.

How sad and awful it must be for God to listen,
Sitting in white calms upon his shining throne,
To all the ceaseless and unanswerable prayings,
Beseeching blindly for the good unknown:
The importunate pleadings of strong souls in pain,
Yearning for what they never can attain.

To answer with a blank and wordless silence
The passionate longings of the heart's desire
Over some dear one, on whose brow His finger
The awful sign hath written—"Come up higher!"
To listen, answering not, yet know one breath,
One look, would stay the chariot wheels of Death.

God is not deaf; the cry of every human creature
That out of doubt and darkness calls to Him—
The infinite, sad chorus of appeal He heareth,
Between the hymning of the cherubim;
Amid the music of the swinging spheres
The lowliest breathing of His name He hears

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE.—There's the secret. A saving woman at the head of the family is the very best savings bank yet established—one that receives deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the woman would imbibe at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and thus many when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation for a competence, security in a stormy time, and shelter on a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to save in, and the best way to make her comprehend it is for her to keep an account of current expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself and family.

Where from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually there is a chance to save something, if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea—act upon it—and strive over it—and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds, where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation that rests upon all—upon the women as well as men, but it is a duty, we are sorry to say, that is cultivated very little, even among those who preach the most, and regard themselves as examples in most matters. "Teach the women to save," is a good enough maxim to be in the next edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

THE following is a specimen of printers' technical terms—it don't mean, however, as it would seem to the uninitiated;

"William, put General Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of the young girl you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Herculaneum, and distribute the small pox; you need not finish that runway match, but have the high water in the paper this week. Put a new head on General Grant, and lock up Jeff Davis; slide that old matter into hell; and let that pie alone until after dinner. You can put the Ladies' Fair to press, and then go to the devil and then put him to work on Deacon Fogy's article on 'Eternal Punishment.'"—*Printer's Circular.*

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

WHAT EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD DO.—1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, until his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men if they live, grow old, and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater and more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

N. C. MEEKER, one of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune,* and the well-known agricultural writer for that journal, is now on a tour of Observation in the South. In a recent number of the *Tribune* he tells a funny story of a prominent farmer whom he met in Georgia, and whose plantation he was desirous of visiting, for the purpose of learning something of his system of farming. His reception was courteous, but somewhat indifferent; and contrary to the custom of the country, he did not invite him to visit his place, but ambiguously remarked, upon the termination of an interview, "So you think you won't go out to my place. I shall be home all day to-morrow, and will show you all around."

Considering his exceptional conduct singular and somewhat curious to find out its cause, he made some inquiries in regard to his agricultural friend, and found a solution of his want of hospitality in the fact that he had a *colored woman* for his wife, and that his place was graced with a goodly number of mullatto children, of both sexes. Not much wonder that he did not want a scribbling *attache* of the *Tribune* to become cognizant of the practical proof of his adoption of the doctrine of miscegenation, which such worthies pretend to denounce as a peculiarly Yankee institution.

SUPERFICIAL INFIDELS.—Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but on a nice examination of the evidence of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac Newton addressed him in these, or like words: "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have and am certain you know nothing about the matter." This was just reproof, and one that would be suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore, well observed, "that no honest man could be an atheist, for no man could be so after a fair examination!" The name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No, sir." said he, "Hume owned to a clergyman of the Bishopric of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.—A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one inquired for him to give them an "equivocal answer." Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers:

"Did any one call?"

"Yes, sur, wan gintleman."

"What did he say?"

"He axed was yer honor in."

"Well, what did you tell him?"

"Sure, I gave him a quivvikle answer jist."

"How was that?"

"I axed him was his grandmother a monkey."

A COUNTRY SCHOOL.—"Bible dictionary class come up!" says the master. "Who was Lot's wife?" "The pillar of salt wot Moses laid his head on when he went up into Mount Sinai to offer his son Isaac up, cos he had no sheep but himself to do likewise." "What is said about Jonah?" "Jonah swallowed a whale, and was thrown up the third day with a parcel of onion seed which he gave to the Queen of Sheba for mending his trousers, which he had burst in straining to get out of the den of lions where Daniel had been rehearsing for the great Peace Festival."

"PAPA," said a little urchin to his father the other day, 'I saw a printer go down the street just now."

"Did you sonny? How do you know the person was a printer?"

"Because I do, Papa."

"But he might have been a carpenter or a shoemaker."

"Oh no, Papa, he was a printer—likely an editor—for he was gnawing a bone, and had no stockings on

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
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AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

A STEP TO THE PACIFIC.

The agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway present, in another column, an enterprise possessing features which seem to merit special comment. Having built their road from Kansas City to Sheridan, and found it a profitable and promising investment, the Managers now propose to continue it to Denver, and thus open up the trade to the Rocky Mountains. That much, it is hoped, will be completed by June next: and its agents, Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., and M. K. Jessup & Co., bankers and merchants of high reputation, now tender, through our columns, a loan of $6,500,000 for this purpose.

These gentlemen state with clearness the reasons which have induced them to give this loan their indorsement. The Kansas Pacific Railway now runs through the centre of Kansas, and is in successful and profitable operation for over four hundred miles. We remember the country through which it passes as a wide, open plain, apparently as boundless and rolling as the sea, known only to a few tribes of wild, roving Indians, and occasionally to a venturesome squad of stage-guards and herdsmen, who ministered a primitive hospitality every fifteen or twenty miles. Topeka, Salina, and Manhattan were little more than the geographical designations of towns that hoped to be. Hays, Ellsworth, Sheridan, and the twenty stopping-places now upon its time-table, did not exist, even in the imagination of the pioneers. Danver was a mere cluster of mining cabins and Indian huts. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes held solemn council or high revelry in its ways. There was no law, but a great deal of rude, summary justice, which grieved sober believers in *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. Now, Denver is as neat, well built, and comfortable as Hartford, with schools and churches, rows of brick stores, hotels, and tasteful dwellings, which recall the luxury and comfort of the East. Nature has rimmed and fringed it with the noble Rocky Mountains, whose hills glisten in snow, while their sides are clothed with deep and rich midsummer greenery.

It is now proposed to unite this city with the East by an extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway. To do this, it will be necessary to build 220 miles of road. The Managers are wise not to defer it, in the vain hope of being able to induce Congress to vote them large subsidies. The Government has built one road to the Pacific at a great expense. Private citizens are quite ready and willing to build another, especially when those who ask their aid can show as good a balance sheet as the Kansas Managers. St. Louis is on the natural route from New York to the Rocky Mountains and San Francisco. It is the metropolis of the mighty Valley of the Mississippi: and the extension of this road is a new and important step in the great highway between St. Louis and San Francisco. The Union Pacific (Omaha) Road has as much business as it can manage; and we have grave doubts whether it will be able to keep open a through route amid the midwinter snow and ice of the Sierra Nevadas. A through road must finally traverse the warm countries of New Mexico and Arizona, along the thirty-fifth parallel or below it. General Palmer has surveyed a route where snow rarely falls—every mile of which opens rich mining deposits. It embraces the oldest towns on the Continent. The country demands such a road, and this extension is a step toward completing it.

It is interesting to note the progress of a railway which draws its business from a country ten years ago conceded to the buffalo and the aborigines. In April the Kansas road earned, in gross income, $217,914 49, of which $93,291 61 were balanced by expenses, leaving a net profit of $124,622 88. In May the earnings were $222,163 46; the expenses $107,987 77, leaving a profit of $114,175 69. Two months' aggregate, $238,798 57. There are few roads in our older and riper States that would not be content with as good a result. But the truth is, these new countries have much growth in them. We have but to touch our Western prairies and hills with the iron wand, and cities spring up; towns cluster along the streams and highways, and broad plains blossom with wheat, corn, and barley; school houses and churches take the place of the block-house and the fort, and the great rivers are disturbed by steam and water-wheel. So our civilization has marched over the prairies, is advancing over the plains, and in a few months we shall have the vast treasures of Colorado and the gold countries under contribution. The President, in his last Inaugural, pointed to those hills as the "strong box," whose treasures would pay the National debt. This railroad is the key to open it. We, therefore, look with pleasure upon this effort of private citizens to carry another road to the Pacific. We must have at least three railways across the Continent. We must enable the Northern and Southern and Middle States respectively to reach the furthest West by the most convenient way. We look upon the State of Kansas with an interest not far removed from affection. This child of tears, and blood, and agony, now marches to the dignity and grandeur of an empire, and well deserves the proud, fond name of "the Massachusetts of the West." To this road she owes much of her prosperity; and, now that its owners propose to carry it to Denver and wed the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, we hail them as men doing great National service, and earnestly hope they will receive from our people prompt and earnest support. The loan they offer is certainly a good one. It yields high interest in gold, has many years to run, is secured by large grants of land and a profitable railway, and is indorsed by men whose word gives it the force of an irrefragable guarantee.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A ROTTEN PLANK.

What the late copperhead Convention lacked in honesty and consistency it made up in brass and impudence. The fourth resolution of their platform reads as follows:

Resolved, 5. That the movements now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man have our most cordial co-operation.

Co-operation in behalf of the laboring man, except just before election to gain his votes, has never been a part of the creed of copperhead party or its predecessor the Democratic party. It is to-day and has been for years the open and unblushing advocate of free-trade, which would reduce the wages of the American laborer to a level with British paupers. Its ablest leaders have openly advocated free-trade for no other reason than that it would reduce the wages of the laboring man. How the copperhead Convention could incorporate such a plank in its platform and then place upon it as a candidate, in preference to his poorer rivals, one whose only claim was his wealth coined from the sweat of the laboring poor, passes our comprehension. We knew that the Convention was the embodiment of brass and impudence but we did not think it was capable of any such deliverances. The copperhead party was the advocate, defender and ally of the slave holder's rebellion, its leaders boldly promulgated the doctrine that capital should own labor, one of its brightest lights declared that free trade which would reduce the wages of the American laborer to ten cents a day would cover the country with benefits and blessings, the candidate they have nominated amassed a large portion of his immense wealth by grinding the faces of the laboring poor, who worked his mines and railroads, and yet they have the hardihood and hypocrisy to attempt to cajole the laboring man into voting for the purse-proud aristocrat whom they have nominated as their candidate for Governor. The policy of their party has always been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The poor man according to their late preaching should be owned by the rich man so that his board and clothing should be his only reward for his labor and in order that the proud aristocrat might grow rich and fat upon the profits of the poor man's labor. To this end they have been the friends and advocates of slavery, the hirelings of british free-traders and the enemies of American industry. Under the name of Democracy they have ever been the upholders of aristocracy. Like their rebel allies they carry false colors, and under the guise of friendship would gain power in order to blast the hopes of the industrious, honest, laboring poor. Falsehood and deception have always been and still are the most prominent characteristics of the party. In 1844 they cried Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842 in order to carry Pennsylvania and the moment they ascended to power they repealed the tariff of 1842 and caused such damage to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania that she has not yet entirely recovered from its effects. In 1860 and 1861 and during the whole war of the rebellion they called themselves union men while in the very act of aiding and abetting rebellion. Such is the past record of the party that throws out the above bait to American working men. It is false, dishonest, hypocritical. Let the laboring man beware of casting his vote for a party that has always been his enemy and the enemy of his country. Its professions are false, its intentions dishonest. Its record contradicts its professions. Let ignominious defeat be its just reward.

PACKER AND HIS TAXES.

Carbon county and the borough of Mauch Chunk, during the recent war, contracted a large debt for bounty to those who went into the army. Honorably to meet this debt it became necessary to raise money by taxation. The assessor assessed Asa Packer with *one* million of dollars railroad stock, when in fact he owned about *four* millions. Packer, like other residents of Mauch Chunk, paid his taxes the first, year, but to evade future payment gave out that he had changed his residence to the city of Philadelphia. The alleged change not being apparent to any one but himself, (he and his family still continuing to occupy the spacious mansion in Mauch Chunk as before), the proper authorities again assessed upon him the usual taxes as on all other residents of the borough. He refused payment, again protesting that his residence was at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, and the result was the amount had to be recovered from him by suit at law, and ever since then the authorities of Mauch Chunk, with most wonderful kindness and magnanimity, have permitted the *poor man* to repudiate the payment of his share of the patriotic bounty taxes, and required the *rich men* of the town to pay their own share and Mr. Packer's also; and all this on the pitiful plea that he had changed his residence. The fact is, he has opened a coal and railroad office in Philadelphia, but there stands his elegant family residence, in Mauch Chunk, occupied by himself and family year after year, as it has always been. Is not this a miserable subterfuge, unworthy any honest man, and much more a man who aspires to the high and honorable places in the country? Let him set an example of which honorable men will not be ashamed; and let him pay his share of the taxes, due the soldier, his widow, and his orphan, before he asks their votes or their influence to elevate him over them as their ruler.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"GRAY-HAIRED PATRIOTISM."

When Asa Packer was dining and wining the Ohio traitor, Vallandigham, before Pennsylvania felt a rebel invasion, he was displaying his true political colors as a rebel sympathizer. Then came McCausland's raid on Chambersburg, and Lee's advance to Gettysburg. Imagine the horror which thrilled every Democratic heart in the Commonwealth, when it was learned that the rebel troops were sacking and burning Democratic property with no more compunction than if its owners were Abolitionists dyed in the wool. Copperhead sympathies proved to be no protection whatever. The Democratic mind, throughout the State, was demoralized and "all tore up," by this revelation of rebel ingratitude. Then was seen a touching spectacle! Vallandigham's wealthy entertainer, that warm-hearted friend of Southern rights, the Nabob of the Lehigh, became a "gray-haired patriot," and promised a continuance of wages to all his operatives who would volunteer. This is the substance of the latest Democratic electioneering novel. While the "wrinkled front of war" was so far off as to be out of sight from Pennsylvanian eyes, Mr. Vallandigham's friend Packer felt easy in the indulgence of his rebel sympathies. He saw the case in another light when a ruthless invasion trampled on Democratic property and threatened his railways, canals, coal mines and banks with ruin. His "gray-haired patriotism" lay then, as now, all in his pockets, and was never heard of, or suspected by his closest friends, until these were threatened with rebel pillage. The less said about this matter, by the opposition press, the better.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A BID FOR VOTES.

The fifth resolution of the Democratic platform, adopted at Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., is a bid for the votes of the laboring classes. It is in the following words:

"That the movement now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man, have our most cordial co-operation."

The utter insincerity of this resolution is shown in the fact that every copperhead paper in the land is in favor of free trade, which instead of ameliorating the condition of the laboring man would reduce his wages to a level with the paupers of Europe. Such is the Consistency of copperhead professions. Their hope is to deceive the people and gain votes by fair professions. The Copperhead party has no more sympathy with the laboring man now than, when in defence of slavery it advocated the principle that capital should own labor. Copperhead principles are at enmity with the interests of the laboring man and always have been. They would to-day if they had it in their power make the laborer a slave or a pauper and they are the unblushing advocates of measures calculated to bring the laboring man to this degradation. Their professions are hollow and false and are only designed to deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting.

SOUTHRN ELECTION.—Kentucky and Alabama held elections on Monday last. Kentucky elected a state Treasurer and Legisture and as usually went largely rebel. No one ever expected anything else. From Alabama we have no news yet. In the Presidential election last year Grant had a majority of 4280. The election is for members of Congress and the chances are in favor of the Republican candidates. Tennessee held an election on Thursday the 5th inst., for state officers and a Legislature. The canvas in this State is bitter to the last degree. The majority in favor of secession was 55,224 in 1861. In 1867 Gov. Brownlow defeated Etheridge for the Governorship by 51,936 votes, and Grant had 30,446 majority in 1868—the vote standing 50,757 to 20,311. The last Legislature had 108 Republican majority on joint ballot, twenty-five in the Senate and eighty-three in the House. The Congressional representation has been six Republicans, two Democrats. The Republicans are at variance on Stokes and Senter for Governor. Brownlow says and preaches that Senter must be elected, that he only is loyal and true. But Stokes has obtained the indorsement of several members of the Cabinet. The Democrats give aid to Senter. Stokes finds his reliance in the colored vote and in the aid of Radical Republicans.

COPPERHEADS call for a reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State and Federal government. Under Republican management the state debt has been largely reduced and the taxes upon real estate abolished, while in the first five months of Grant's administration $43,000,000 of the national debt has been paid off and the Internal Revenue taxes reduced at the same time. What reform do copperheads want? Under copperhead rule in Pennsylvania the debt and taxes continually increased for years until the debt exceeded $40,000,000 and every foot of land in the Commonwealth was taxed. Under a copperhead administration the national treasury was completely bankrupted in time of peace, before the war. Which do the people like better, Copperhead or Republican management? If they prefer increase of debt and taxes, let them vote for Copperhead candidates. If they desire to continue paying off debts both State and Federal, and the abolition of taxes let them vote for a continuance of Republican rule.

WHO IS PERSHING?

This question is answered by the Somerset *Herald and Whig*. That journal says: "Pershing is a third or fourth-rate country lawyer, enjoying a plodding business as a scrivener and general county counsel. He has never, unassisted, tried a dozen cases in that many years of practice, and we doubt much if his voice has ever been heard at the bar of the court on whose bench he aspires to sit. His public career has been confined to a few years' service in the lower House of our State Legislature, where he made a political reputation so extensive that one-half his party journals in the State do not even know how to spell his name."

THE copperhead platform says the soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory must be remembered. How can we better remember their services than by rewarding them with offices of honor, profit and trust. Gov. Geary has been a gallant soldier in two wars. How then can our copperhead friends refrain from voting for him, and against the bloated bondholding, stay at home, Packer. Let cops live up to this resolution of their platform and vote for Governor Geary.

THE Copperheads have a vast amount of trouble with their man Pershing. A candidate for supreme Judge is usually selected because of his distinction as lawyer or judge, but Pershing turns out to have no distinction of any kind and the party is anxiously inquiring "who is Pershing." Now it is hardly worth their while to inquire for the brief space from now to October. After that they will not care to know.

MR. GALBRAITH of Erie has declined the rather dubious honor of the Chairmanship of the Copperhead State Central Committee, as he saw the machine would inevitably be run in the ground. William Mutchler Esq., of Easton has been appointed to run the rotten craft until October, when Mutchler and his whole crew will find themselves swamped muchly.

GALBRAITH DECLINES.—The Erie *Republican* learns "from Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., that he has positively declined the position" of Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, and "has so telegraphed" to Buckalew, and the other "powers that be" in that party. What's the matter?

WHEN Geary was fighting the battles of his country, Packer was coining money out of the necessities of that same country by selling coal to the government at exhorbitant prices. Remember the soldier.

BEN. Wade, in his account of the Chinamen, says: "They never repudiate a debt." The Democratic hatred of the Celestials is easily accounted for after that piece of information—John won't make a good Democrat.

"Our soldiers and sailors must be gratefully remembered."—*Copperhead platform.*

No soldier appears on the copperhead ticket. The way to remember the soldier is to vote for Geary.

BLOATED bondholders are a stench in the nostrils of Copperheadism. As a matter of course they won't touch Packer with his twenty millions.

WALLACE, the Democratic chieftain, thinks there are no grounds for his party to work on since the passage of the Registry Act—coffee grounds we presume he means.

THE PUBLIC DEBT statement for August 1st, shows a reduction of over seven millions for the month of July, making over forty three millions in the first five months of Republican administration.

A REVOLUTION headed by Ex-President Martinez and Jerez has broken out in Nicaragua. So far the revolutionists have seized Leon and several other towns, and have met with no opposition.

THE New York *Herald* thinks "the fight in Pennsylvania for Governor is between money and glory. Packer has the money, and Geary has the glory and the inside track."

QUERY.—Was the word "white" omitted from the "soldier and sailor" clause in the Democratic platform for the purpose of securing negro soldier votes hereafter?

Geary's Republican Claims.

Because he has been a faithful, efficient and honest Chief Magistrate.

Because he is the nominee and representative of a party that stood by the country in the hour of danger, and that stands by the principles of justice and freedom, upon which our Government is based.

Because he has been tried and not found wanting, neither in his devotion to the principles of true Republicanism, nor in his integrity in adhering to the strict line of principle in all his official acts.

Because he is a man whose private character is unblemished, and whose habits are such as to meet the approval of all good citizens.

Because Pennsylvania owes it to her honor and fair name not to permit a brave and gallant soldier, who drew his sword for her safety in the hour of her deadly peril, and who has served her faithfully in time of peace, to be defeated by one who sympathised with her enemies when the dark cloud of battle lowered, and the fierce conflict for national existence surged around her.

Because a just regard for the memory of the martyred dead, who fell in the heroic struggle for national existence, forbids the State to place in high official position those who sympathized with their enemies.

Because the triumph of the Democratic candidates in this State would be the triumph of the principles of Free Trade, and a deadly blow at the policy of Protection to American Industry—a policy to which the hardy sons of the Old Keystone have always been devoted.

Because the triumphant re-election of Governor Geary would rejoice the hearts of the true friends of the nation everywhere, while his defeat would bring joy into the camp of its enemies.

Messages of Congratulation.

The following congratulatory messages between the Emperor of the French and President Grant were sent over the French cable immediately at its completion:

PARIS, July 28—8:45 A. M.

To the Secretray of State, Washington: The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, Washington—I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States, by sending to you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States.

NAPOLEON.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1869.

The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French: I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend.

U. S. GRANT.

The Board of Directors of the French cable have sent to Sir James Anderson, the commander of the expidition which has just laid the French cable, the following dispatch:

"Please offer to the inhabitants of Duxbury, Mass., and to the people of the United States generally, our most cordial thanks for their very friendly reception of the cable, which we trust may unite the three greatest nations still more closely in amicable bonds."

Family Feuds in the South.

Corsican vendettas alone furnish a parallel to the deadly feuds which exist among certain Southern families. The Boltons and Dickenses, of Memphis, have been quarreling for twelve years, sometimes resorting to the courts of law, but more frequently using the pistol and bowie knife. The *Avalanche*, of that city, relates what is called a "characteristic incident" in which the two chiefs of the families participated. It appears that one night last may, Colonel Dickens was wounded by an unknown person who entered his residence, suddenly extinguished the light, and commenced firing indiscriminately. Two persons were killed, and another besides the Colonel was wounded. Colonel Dickens firmly believed that it was the elder Bolton, who had planned the assassination and consequently vowed vengeance. The other day, an opportunity offered. Col. Dickens found Mr. Wade Bolton talking with a friend on the street, and without the slightest warning, fired his revolver at him. The bullet entered Bolton's left arm at the shoulder joint, going through and entering his side, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Dickens was afterwards arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars. Here we have the vendetta of the Orlandini and the Collonna over again, and as nobody is ever punished for crimes of this kind at the South, such a vendetta is likely to go on, as it used to in Corsica, until there are not many left alive on either side.

EVERY day brings forth new testimony to the efficacy of that well known remedy Hoofland's German Bitters. Many thousands of persons who are to-day suffering from disorders of the digestive organs, who are emaciated, weak, and unable to attend to their business, could soon become well, hearty and robust, by the use of a few bottles of this bitters.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Debility of the System soon vanish before this powerful remedy. Its effects are almost miraculous.

Hon. James Ross Snoden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Hoofland's German Bitters is a very useful article as a tonic, and as an appetizer. It is not an intoxicting drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully, Yours,
JAS. ROSS SNODEN.

The high character of those who testify to the merits of Hoofland's Bitters, should induce the most sceptical to give it a fair trial.

Hoofland's German Bitters is free from any alcoholic admixture.

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of the ingredients of Hoofland's Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a pleasant and agreeable preparation for those requiring an Alcholic Stimulous, medicinall combined. Principal Ofice, 631 Arch St., Philad'a., Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Affairs in Cuba.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Cuban Junta have advices that Generals Jordan and Figuerdo, with 10,000 armed insurgents, attacked General La Torre, near Santiago de Cuba, routed his forces, and captured himself. The rumor that he has since been shot is untrue. The Spanish General, Puello, has been defeated between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. His son, with a large portion of his command, is stated to have joined the Cuban army. A cargo of slaves has been landed at Colorado bay for the Havana planters.

THE Reading *Times* says that Mr. Packer amassed a colossal fortune by *grinding the faces of the poor*. Years ago he made heavy contracts for boating coal to New York and got a kind of monopoly of the business. He carried his oppression of boatman so far that they rebelled against him, and resorted to a strike. He went to South Easton, where the boatmen had congregated, to compel them to continue in his service; "but so violent was the feeling against him that he was seized by the men, thrown into the Lehigh, and would have drowned but for a timely rescue. So exasperated were the men against Packer, that they drove the man who had saved his life from the ground with stones!"

THREE ROYAL events are promised to France. The Empress, it is said, will visit the Sultan of Turkey on the 30th of September, at Constantinople, whence she will probably go to the opening of the Suez Canal. On the 15th of August the Centenary of Napoleon the Great will be observed, and France have occasion to approve or disapprove the saying of his successor—that homage to great men is one way of recognizing God.

JOHN A. ROEBLING, the most talented and scientific engineer of the age, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 23d ult. He was also the first to manufacture wire rope in this country and it was Mr. Roebling that introduced these ropes on the inclined planes of the old Portage Railroad, over which the boats of the Pennsylvania canal were transported.

DURING the war the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the noted rebel from Ohio, was the invited guest of the Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, at his residence in Mauch Chunk. Soldiers of the republic, and loyal citizens, remember the old adage, "Shew me your company, and I'll tell you who you are."

New Advertisements.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The Stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.
GOOD NEWS AT LAST
The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handkf's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00 All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz, or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N.B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.

18june3m

E. Y. IMLER.....J. R. O'NEAL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

E. Y. IMLER & J. R. O'NEAL have formed a Co-partnership in the Mercantile business, at Dunningsville, and have adopted the CASH system, which will go into effect on the 1st of July. They most respectfully solicit the further patronage of their many friends. They feel satisfied that by the change to the CASH OR PRODUCE system, they will be enabled to sell goods at much lower figures. Examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The undersigned hereby notifies all who are indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle immediately, as the books of the former business must be closed.

4june3m. E. Y. IMLER.

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms: also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.

4jun3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. 14may3m H. F. IRVINE.

FARMERS WANTING

Knifen, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,

or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

and their repairs in the state.

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,

manufacturers and dealers in all kind of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Gaysport Foundry & Machine Shop, Hollidaysburg.

Farmers look to your own interest, buy machines where you can get the repairs at a minutes warning. 16apr6m

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

150 FARMS FOR SALE
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.
PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $10

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class.

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Agent of North Carolina Land Company,
25jun6m BEDFORD, PA.

DODD'S
NERVINE
DID IT!

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 26, 1869.

REMEMBERED FRIEND—I thought it well to wait another week before writing, to see if I continued to improve, as I have been doing for some time, under the treatment of the new medicine, and I am happy to tell you that I am getting better—even faster than when you were here. I commenced the use of DODD'S NERVINE without anybody advising me to it. When I began with it I could only walk from my bed to the chair. My trouble has been extreme pain in the head, and has lasted over three years. All the medicine I have heretofore taken has failed to give any relief. I am now able to go up and down stairs, and daily improving. I consider the NERVINE the best medicine I ever found, and shall continue its use, for I am confident of entire recovery. I have taken only three bottles, and would not be without it on any account.

23july4w Very truly, MRS. I. S. NUTE.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:6m Surveyor General.

PAINTING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

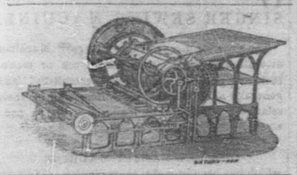
IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Gloss

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of the Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonotary beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

Local Affairs.

THERE will be regular service in the Lutheran church on Sabbath morning next at half past ten o'clock. Visitors and strangers sojourning with us are cordially invited to attend.

ON Friday evening, the Republican Silver Band discoursed some of their music from the balcony of the Washington House for the benefit of the lady boarders stopping there.

JACOB GARDENER has erected a small frame building on the Watson Extension, South Juliana street, which when rightly fixed up will make him a comfortable, cozy home.

BUY Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Adopt Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewr.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

COMMUNION Service will be held in the Reformed Church, of this place, on Sunday next—service preparatory on Saturday previous—commencing at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Dr. Apple, of Mercersburg College, will preach on both occasions.

ON Thursday evening the negroes of Bedford and those at the Springs had a torch-light procession at both places. Appropriate speeches were made by men from their own number, and good orderly conduct and quiet prevailed during the evening, which was very creditable indeed.

THE masquerade ball at the Springs the other evening was quite a success. The beauty and fashion of the various cities are well represented, and whilst we would detract nothing from each one's share, we think Bedford and those whom we claim as Bedfordians will compare with any others.

WE have been advertising the Alisma for the hair for some time, and our druggists say that it is selling remarkably well, and what is better, gives universal satisfaction—better far than any other Hair Renewer in use.

Seward's Cough Cure should be in every family.

BURTON EDSEL takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a restaurant in the basement room under G. H. Spang's law office, where at all hours of the day, cold lunch can be had at a moment's notice. Ham, eggs, crackers and every thing else calculated to satisfy the appetite always on hand. Come and see.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, as far as appointed:

Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman, Lockport
Westmoreland county.
Adams—
Allegheny—Thomas Ewing, Pittsburg;
Thomas M. Bayne, "
R. W. Mackey, "
John H. Stewart, "
A. H. Gross, "
John Heath, "
Charles Jeremy, "
Thos. J. Bigham, "
Armstrong—A. G. Henry, Kittanning.
Beaver—James Patterson, Beaver Falls.
Bedford—D. S. Elliott, Bloody Run.
Berks—Thomas Zimmerman, A. K. Stouffer.
Blair—Josiah D. Hicks.
Bradford—Edward Overton, jr. Towanda.
Bucks—H. C. Michener.
Butler—John M. Thompson, Butler.
Cambria—A. A. Barker, Ebensburg.
Cameron—
Carbon—
Centre—John Irvin, jr., Bellefonte.
Chester—
Clarion—Joseph H. Patrick, Clarion.
Clearfield—W. J. Hemphill, Curwensville.
Clinton—Samuel Christ, Lock Haven.
Columbia—Michael Whitmoyer, Bloomsburg.
Crawford—Charles W. Miller, Espyville.
Cumberland—G. B. Cole, Shippensburg.
Dauphin—George Bergner, Harrisburg.
Saml. A. Hummell. "
Delaware—
Elk—John R. Baird, Ridgeway.
Erie—Thomas M. Walker, Erie.
Fayette—H. L. Rankin, Uniontown.
Forest—William E. Lathey.
Franklin—Lyman S. Clark, Chambersburg.
Fulton—John W. Greathead, M'Connellsburg.
Greene—Samuel W. Scott, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon—William H. Woods, Huntingdon.
Indiana—Dr. Robert Barr, Indiana.
Jefferson—Dr. B. Sweeney, Brookville.
Juniata—W. H. Patterson, Mifflin.
Lancaster—John A. Hiestand, Lancaster.
Jacob F. Fry. "
Lawrence—David Sankey, New Castle.
Lebanon—B. Frank Hean, Lebanon.
Lehigh—E. J. Moore, Allentown.
Luzerne—
Lycoming—Robert Hawley, Williamsport.
M'Kean—
Mercer—H. M. Hamblin, West Greenville.
Mifflin—Robert L. Gamble, Newton Hamilton.
Montgomery—
Monroe—
Mountour—George Lovett, Danville.
Northampton—J. Whitfield Wood.
Northumberland—Wm. M. Rockefeller, Sunbury.
Perry—Henry P. Lightner, Andesville.
Pike—Eli Cuddeback, Milford.
Philadelphia—Eliab Ward, M. D.,
R. C. Tittermarry,
William Elliott,
J. W. M. Newlin,
Gen. H. H. Bingham,
Chas. A Miller,
W. R. Leeds,
John E. Addicks,
M. H. Dickinson,
Daniel P. Ray,
Wm. B. Counell,
Thos. C. Parker,
Alfred Harmar,
J. H. Pugh, 27th Ward,
Horatio G. Jones,
Wm. Rittenhouse.
Potter—
Schuylkill—
Snyder—John Y. Shindell, Middleburg.
Somerset—
Sullivan—Lewis Zaner, Dushore.
Susquehanna—
Tioga—
Union—William C. Duncan, Lewisburg.
Venango—George E. Ridgeway, Franklin.
Warren—A. D. Wood.
Washington—John N. McDonnald, Havelock.
Wayne—Edwin F. Torrey, Honesdale.
Westmoreland—John C. Rankin, Harrison City.
Wyoming—Robert W. Bannatyne.
York—G. Edward Hersh, Dillsburg.
Republican Association, Washington, D. C.—John Allison, Daniel Welsh.

MORE HORSE THIEVES. Two fellows who gave the names of McBride and Hoover were arrested here on the 27th, on charge of horse stealing. It appears that they had taken a horse, buggy and harness from a barn at Meyer's mills and came on to Bedford. They had driven out to the Springs and were wending their way toward Cumberland, when the authorities here were informed of the theft, and suspicion resting on the above characters, Jno. A. Cessna was sent after them to purchase the whole rig, which ruse succeeded admirably and led to their arrest. They were shipped to Somerset county jail.

ANOTHER.—A young man, Zeigler Karns, was brought to town and lodged in jail on Sunday last by G. Beegle and David Imler. It is alleged that he stole a horse from D. Imler. He was arrested in Cambria county with the horse in his possession. The boy, for such he is, denies the charge, and wept bitterly when he was taken to jail.

CRIME appears to be gaining headway with a fearful rapidity. It must be checked or the whole country will go to ruin. Murder and theft have become an every day occurrence. The people have become so used to it, that nothing but a crime of the most shocking nature, will create a sensation. Every paper we pick up teems with recitals of the darkest crimes and it is astonishing, the number of rascals who go unpunished. It is a fearful fact, that these murderers, thieves and rascals are bound together by the strongest ties, and leagued with the Devil to thwart the law and justice. They exert a mighty influence over the whole nation. They figure conspicuously in all grades and shades of society. They have their influence and their representatives in every community. They have money: and with money, they have all, for character, honesty and virtue sink in their tracks at the approach of this King. They are strong enough to defend themselves, in almost any situation. They have no horror or dread for the prison or even the gallows, for it is an easy matter for them to decamp at will, and no matter how grave the offense, if a convict escapes his just deserts, there are always those on hand (of influence, aristocracy and money) to eulogize his craft, cunning, and chivalry. Indeed public opinion or condemnation of such atrocities is so modified, that the young ambitious scoundrel seeks honor, renown, and notoriety in the field of vice, feeling that, though the laws of the land and the true citizen are against him, yet there is a strong under current of approbation for every daring feat, or cunning device, and that this current shields him from punishment and makes law a mockery. Every man should have a fair trial, but if he is convicted he should suffer the full penalty of the law, for at this day, it is a notorious fact, that Executive clemency to criminals is a direct aid to crime.

RIDDLESBURG MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The management of the mails from this point to Riddlesburg is just the worst possible. In fact if we had not been positively informed by the post master himself we could scarcely have believed it so bad as it is. A letter sent by mail at eleven o'clock of one day from Bedford to Riddlesburg is, by the present arrangement sent to Huntingdon, (passing within twenty feet of the Riddlesburg office) and does not reach Riddlesburg until the next day at the earliest and sometimes not for two or three days. Such things as this should not be. Why cannot the mail be left, as the train goes down, on the same day it leaves Bedford? Will not our postmasters or the railroad officials see that a change is made? The new furnace at Riddlesburg employs a considerable force of hands who should be afforded as good facilities as their neighbors for communicating with the county seat and not have their mail matter sent to Huntingdon to be there two or three days before they get it. Some one is responsible. Let him wake up and remedy this evil at once and he will receive the thanks of the business men of Bedford and the people of Riddlesburg for simply doing his duty.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Eclectic for August contains: Engraving—Prof. T. H. Huxley. The Religious Wars of France. Scientific Education, by Prof. Huxley. Lecky's "History of European Morals." Earthquakes. Rawlinson's Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient East (Concluded). The Secret of the North Pole. Opening of the Albert N'Yanza. Wallestein and his Times.—Part II. Only Seven Years Old when She Died. He Knew He was Right.—Chaps. XXIX., XXX., XXXI. The Central Asian Question. Playing with Lightning. Professor Huxley. Poetry. Literary Notices. Science. Art. Varieties.

Terms of the Eclectic.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New York.

THE American Agriculturist for August is on hand, brim full of interesting and benificial matter. Every body should be a subscriber to this valuable monthly. The terms are $1.50 per. year. Published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway New York.

ARTHURS HOME Magazine contains: Music, "Naomi Polka;" Scenes in the Life of a Nine Days Queen; The Lord's Flannel; The Grahams and the Armstrongs; May-time; Little Nan; The Last Dollar; Saved; Brothers and Sisters; Words out of Season; Our Early Dead; Little Fingers; Natural Curiosities; Mother's Department; Boys' and Girls' Treasury; The Home Circle; Editor's Department; published by Arthur & Sons, 809 & 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE contents of Once A Month, are: Curiosities of Animal Life; The Mills of Tuxbury; Fulfillment; The New Crisis; Alice McMahon; Beauty and the Beast; Around the Switchback; By and By; The Mistortunes of School Girls; Angels unawares; A Wonderful Photograph; A Blind Man's Fireside; Beecher on Early Marriage; American Women; Flow of an an Ice Stream; Only the Clothes that she Wore; Children's Impression of Sunday. Publisned by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

THE Children's Hour, for August, a magazine for the little ones, contains—The will for the Deed. Terrace Ridge. The Little girl who wanted to be a Heroine. Mabel's Story. The King's mistake, Tom-Tit. My Sister. Mary Jane Jones. Swallowing fifteen cows. Little Missionaries. Something about eyes. Anecdote of a King, &c. Edited by F. S. Arthur. Philadelphia.

THE Mothers' Magazine is a moral and instructive Monthly, in its thirty-sixth year. It should find a place in every household. $1.50 per year. Edited by Rev. D. Meade box 3157 N. Y.

THE LATEST AGONY.—One day last week our attention was directed to a few woe-begone looking Packer-ites, who were being transported through the principal streets of our town, in an old dilapidated cart, attached to an old, played out ox, (a successful candidate for the bone-yard) and driven or led by one of the blackest sons of—"Ham" we have ever seen. Surely the last change of the Moon wrought wonderful effects in the minds and tastes of a Democratic lawyer, a doctor and a Philadelphia salesman. So much so that, disregarding the protestations of the negro, who plead that his ox had already been driven a long distance, and notwithstanding the excessive warmth of the weather, and the surplus *animal* heat in the seat of the cart, which had just been vacated by Sambo's ole woman, a shining, buxom, ebonistic dame who'd weigh bout six hundr'd pound, this nigger-hating, Packer trio mounted the cart at the express office on Juliana street, and completed their trip on Pitt street, opposite an alley, to and through which they cut a bee line for the back doors of their respective offices, where an application of soap and hard water lulled the tremors of the system, caused by the sudden realization of their humiliation. It is needless to say that the darkey received no dimes for his team, "Money makes the mare go," but a blind ox beset with snakes hath a hard road to travel.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.—The Erie *Republican* has seen the man who couldn't afford to take a paper. It gives his history as follows. He has his counterpart in this vacinity.

There are men who don't take a paper because they "can't afford it',—they are too poor—they require all their money to keep up their family expenses "these hard times." We met one of them the other day, and we said to him he ought to have the *Republican*. "Well, really," said he, "I would if I could afford it. Would like to oblige you, but things are so very tight just now that it is hard to make both ends meet." We did not press the matter upon our hard up friend, but knowing his habits we made the following calculation, based on that knowledge. Two glasses of ale a day at ten cents; seventy-three dollars; three cigars, one after each meal, one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; board for a big dog, thirty dollars—all in one year, two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents—sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, a frock for his baby and a half a dozen pair of shoes and all the daily papers in the city, to say nothing about magazines, books, &c. You see the point—the man couldn't afford it, and there are thousands just like him for the same reason.

VISITORS to Bedford and the Springs will find a fine assortment of Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Newspapers at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE. The following are always on hand: The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Harper, Lippincott, Galaxy, Atlantic, New Eclectic, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Demorest's Fashion Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Herald of Health, Peterson's Magazine, Lady's Friend, Our Young Folks, Waverly, Packard's Monthly, The Mother's Magazine, Ballou's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, Harpers Weekly, Chimney Corner, Hearth & Home, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, The Children's Hour, Nick Nax, Phunny Phellow, Once a Month, The Little Corporal, American Agriculturist, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notions, Comic Monthly, Dime Novels, Dickens' and Scott's Novels, Beecher's Sermons, Appleton's Journal, and an assortment of miscellaneous books.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and Patriot, The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Press, Bulletin and Post. The Pittsburgh Commercial, Dispatch, Gazette and Chronicle, and the New York Tribune and Herald always on hand.

THE GHOSTS.—Wonderful stories are afloat concerning ghosts that are seen in an old dilapidated building in St. Clair township. Crowds of people assemble there daily to witness the phenomenon. A number of visitors attending the Springs, have gone out to see, and curious as it may seem, testify to the reports current, "that human forms are seen at all hours of the day, and though they do not talk, they assume menacing attitudes, and gesticulate with a stick or cane." A strange feature of the affair is, that these aparitions are only seen in day time and that all persons cannot see them; of this class, are persons of blue eyes. The house is inhabited by an old lady and her daughter, who though terribly affrighted at the spectres, have not decamped. We will not attempt to explain the cause of this phenomenon, for we have not seen it, and though our eyes are black, we think we would be classed with the blue, for our faith in ghosts is ghostish.

THE Altoona Incendiaries were tried last week: Indictments were found on Monday, and on Tuesday Thos. A. Beals, John B. Campbell, and James McConnell were arraigned. The two latter pleaded guilty, and the former not guilty to firing the lumber yard of D. & C. Moore, on the night of June 4. The District Attorney, Mr. John Dean, under these circumstances, asked the Court to order a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Campbell and McConnell, to enable him to use them as witnesses. The request was granted, and the result was the conviction of Beals, the trial occupying two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Thursday Thomas A. Beals and Thomas Duke were put on trial. In this case the evidence was entirely circumstantial but very strong. The case was given to the jury on Friday afternoon. They remained out all night and until nine A. M., on Saturday, when they returned a verdict of guilty.

PEDAGOGICAL.—The Normal school opened this week very auspiciously. There were over sixty students present on Monday, and quite a number have come in since. The Superintendent is making every effort to make this session as good if not superior to any one, in the past. These exertions on his behalf and the favorable response of this large class of young ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the school interest in our county, speak well for the progress of the educational cause. Our educational standard in this county is growing higher each successive year. We can now compare creditably with any other county in the State, and we hope before long to be able to prove to the world, that though hemmed in by mountains on all sides and deprived of railroads and canals, Minerva has scattered her seed on rich soil, and that heavy crops have been garnered.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR will be held in Bedford on or about the first of October next. We are authorized in the absence of the President of the Agricultural Society to announce that a preliminary meeting for arrangements will be held at the Court House on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. All parties interested are urged to attend. A time will then be fixed for a regular meeting of the Bedford county Agricultural Society. It was the intention on the re-organization of the Society two years ago to have annual fairs thereafter, but for some reason, unknown except to the officers, no fair was held last year. The present season has thus far been a most favorable one for all agricultural productions and we can make the fair a grand success.

BROKE JAIL.—On Saturday afternoon last, three prisoners in our county jail managed to effect their escape. One of them Robert H. Foster had recently escaped from the Bedford jail, where he had been incarcerated on a charge of cattle stealing. He was the leader in this movement, and although heavily ironed succeeded in climbing to the roof of the jail by means of a blanket, attached to the window of the wash room, and thence to the wall surrounding the yard, from which they got into an out house in the Academy grounds, and then to the sidewalk. Foster has had a great deal of experience in this line and boasts that he has already broken eight jails before. One of the parties has been caught.—*Cumberland Civilian July* 28.

THE ECLIPSE.—Look out for the eclipse on Saturday evening. It begins at 5 o'clock and ends at 7. Have your smoked glasses in readiness and a good point of observation selected. About five sixths of the sun's disc will be hidden at the moment of greatest obscuration here. At Beaufort North Carolina the eclipse will be total and will pass in a North Westerly direction across the continent of North America and the Pacific ocean into Asia. It will be visible around about one quarter of the Earth. A total eclipse of the Sun is very rare at any particular spot on the Earth's surface. At London there has been but one total eclipse in the past 625 years, and they are as rare in other places.

CAMP MEETING.—The Methodist of Schellsburg charge will hold their Camp Meeting near Hull and Deaner's Mill in the same grove where it was held last year, to commence August 13th 1869. Camp arrangements are made for boarding and horse feed on and near the ground. Persons wishing to have tents put up will pleas address either of the Pastors at Schellsburg. The Ministers and members of all adjoining charges and sister churches are cordially invited to tent with us in our Feast of Tabernacles.

A. W DECKER,
JOSEPH GRAY, *Pastors.*

The fame of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS has no parallel in the history of Medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of Certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the Medical Fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge their wonderful virtues, and prescribe them under other names. They are sold by all druggists.

STEALING FRUIT.—Complaints are already heard around our town that small fruits from various lots are stolen by vicious boys. The stealing of fruit and destruction of trees and shrubbery is now punishable with fine and imprisonment. The best way to manage the parties engaged in small pilfering will be to watch them closely and punish every offender detected, to the extent of the law.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

The flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade, at $5@5 50 for superfine, $5 55@5 75 for extras, $6 25@7 75 for Iowa, Wiscousin and Minnesota extra family, $6 25@7 25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $6 75@7 75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $8 50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour ranges from $6 12½ to $6 25 ₱ bbl.

The wheat market is quiet and prices are weak; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 50@1 55, also 800 bushels amber $1 55½ and 1,200 bushels white at $1 65½@1 73, and new do at $1 50@1 57 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of yellow at $1 15@1 16, and Western mixed $1 12@1 13. Oats are unchanged, with sales of Western at 70@76c, 2,000 bushels new at 60c, and Pennsylvania at 55@65c. There is nothing doing in barley or malt. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 quercitron bark at $43 per ton. Cloverseed is quoted at $9 25@9 50 per bushel. Timothy is held at $5@5 50. Flax seed at $2 60@2 65. Whisky may be quoted at $1 10@1 20 per gallon, tax paid.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

THE Camp meeting for Saxton circuit near Riddlesburg, will commence Friday, August 6th and continue until the 13th. Excersion tickets will be issued on H. & B. T. R. R., during the continuance of the meeting and tents will be carried free. 2t

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

The Great Medical Mistake.

Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active, yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperature, &c. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safe-guards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.
6aug3m

CONSUMPTION,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH, Cured by *inhalation*. *Abbott's Inhaling Fluid* is the only remedy known that operates on the Lungs—dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is effected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of

Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D.,
6aug10m 16 West 14th St., N. Y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed a master of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott and Martin A. Howell, arising from sale, by them as Trustees, of the corporate property, rights, and franchises of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 27th day of august, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all claimants upon the fund will be heard.

6aug3t WM. P. ORBISON.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD.
WOMEN OF NEW YORK;
Or, The Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once

The New York Book Co.,
6aug2m 145 Nassau St., New York

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE BRANDS of CIGARS and CHEWING TOBACCOS. Try our 5 and 10 cent HAVANNA and YARA CIGARS. They can't be beat at the PRICE. 16july3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin!

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00.
R. P. HALL & CO.
6aug1m Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST, 28, 1869, on the premises, at Bridgeport, in Londonderry twp., Bedford co., containing 262 acres, 160 acres cleared and in a good State of cultivation, having thereon erected two good dwelling houses, a barn and other out-buildings; also, a saw mill with unsurpassed water power and in good running order.

N. B. Widow's Dower to remain in this property until her death.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, P. M., when further terms will be made known.

HENRY MILLER,
SAMUEL MILLER,
Executors of the will of John Miller, dec'd.
6aug3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale on the premises, all that FARM AND TRACT of LAND of which said deceased died seized, situate in the township of Juniata aforesaid, containing 365 acres, 26 perches, about 50 acres cleared, having thereon a dwelling house and barn, and necessary out-buildings, with an *orchard thereon*; adjoining lands of the undersigned, Samuel Flegle, Wm. Rinzey, James Barns, Wm. McKinney and Jonas Shultz.

TERMS: One third to remain a charge upon the premises during the life-time of the widow, the interest payable annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs; one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments thereafter.

Sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Possession will be given at once.

6aug JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

J. LOEWENHERZ.....L. DANIEL.....W. QUANTMEYER.

LOEWENHERZ, DANIEL & CO.,

ADVERTIZING AGENTS,

For all the United States and Foreign Papers.

No. 18 North William St.,
30july3t NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Culp, late of the borough of Schellsburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

30july JOHN RININGER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters Testamentary upon the estate of David Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to the undersignrd, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to them without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

W. W. SPARKS,
P. W. SPARKS,
31july Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. J. Burket, administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, dec'd, would respectfully give notice to creditors and all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when all can attend who deem it proper.

30july1m J. W. DICKERSON, Auditor.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The above school will re-open on
MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1869.

The same studies will be pursued as formerly, viz: the various branches of a good English education, with the addition, if desired, of the higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish. It is desirable that all the students should study Latin, although not obligatory.

TERMS, per quarter of 10 weeks:

English branches	7 50
Do. do. with Latin or Greek	10 00
With one or more modern languages	12 00

PFREDERICK WOODS,
Bedford, July 30, 1869-3m Principal.

CANCERS! TUMORS! ULCERS!

PROF. KLINE, of the Philadelphia University is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors, without pain or the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars, call or address P. H. KLINE, M. D., No. 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. 26july4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

2july6t JACOB L. ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

GROCERIES.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for

Farm, Garden & Household.

LIVE STOCK.

No man can be a real bona fide farmer without live stock, and farmers may be classed in some measure according to the quality of their animals. Away from cities and populous places it is impossible to keep up the fertility of the land to make it pay unless the produce is chiefly consumed by the live stock and converted into meat, milk, wool, or animals for use by other people, as payment to the farmer for his time and capital, and transmuted into manure as a reward to the land, without which return no farm can be kept in condition good enough to pay for cultivation. This is the first secret of successfull farming away from places where it answers to send to market hay, straw, garden stuff, &c., but there are others which unfold themselves in the course of raising and feeding. The next in importance is to manage so that no time may be lost in the growth of the young, and to house and feed in such a manner as to carry on the improvement wrought in summer through the Autumn, Winter and Spring; after which the grand secret is to breed and raise such animals only as command the highest market price, which is as easily done as to continue breeding an unthrifty and unprofitable race.

If a farmer has a useful common grade stock, healthy and good breeders, milkers, &c., but the progeny never selling for more than barely sufficient to enable him to pay his way, just reckon the difference it would make to him if he went to a good breeder, say of Short-Horn for instance, and bought a bull, minding when purchasing to see the dam of the animal he selects, for if he wants milk as well as meat, he must see that she gives some; then when his bull's stock comes into the herd, taking the place of the old ones, he will reap an advantage every way. It will be the same with sheep; the laying out of something extra for a ram or rams from a first-rate flock, will add to his wool and mutton, as also cause his future young ones to come to maturity earlier, and, what will be of great consequence to the farmers of this country for years to come, these better bred animals can be brought out fat at that season of the year when all common stock is low in flesh, and all varieties of meat sell for 20 or 30 per cent. more than at other times. Live stock and plenty of it, is the great preventive to a farm running out, and to the owner becoming poor; it will brighten the faculties of a bad farmer, and draw out the latent powers of mind which have been rusting for years, for with a heavy stock of all kinds of cattle and sheep, he has to forecast for each day, week, month and year; aye, and for more than a year.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE FARM.

Farming is a profession, not to say a science. If any one doubts this statement let him leave his city home—for no one bred in the country will doubt it—and undertake to cultivate even a garden of half an acre for the summer. He will then find that knowledge is as essential to the right use of the spade as of the pen, and there is as great a difference between the scientific farming of Flanders, where literally not a weed is to be seen, and that of many of our farmers, the wealth of whose soil is about equally divided between fruits and weeds, as between the trade of a modern commercial city and the barter of a back-woods settlement. It is true that agriculture has been last to receive the impetus of modern science. It is true that many agriculturists are content to go on in the ways of their fathers, because experiments are costly. But it is also true that they are unable to compete with those who understand the use of new instruments, methods, and fertilizers. Agriculture is also becoming in this country a popular recreation. Many a gentleman is content to spend on his country seat money which he makes in the counting-room. The practical farmer is thus able to get the benefit of experiments without paying for them. This change in agriculture, which has converted it from drudgery to an art, has created a démand for a corresponding literature. "Fifty years ago a stable agricultural periodical did not exist on the American Continent." Now every considerable district has one, while almost every weekly paper, secular or religious, has its agricultural department; and it will not be long before something of a library will be a part of the furniture of every well-ordered farm.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

It has been said that few things tends to express the character and fortunes of individuals more than the appearance of the window blinds, and the brightness and cleanliness of the windows of their dwellings. Nothing can be more true; and we cannot but feel, when this is admitted, that the same line of reasoning will be allowed with regard to flowers. If we pass by a house, even though it be in a narrow, confined thoroughfare, and see upon its window sills bright rows of pots filled with gay geraniums and bell-formed fuschias, we suppose that surely in that house there must live some one whose mind is not wholly choked up and deadened with the dust of the city—one to whom the links are not yet entirely severed, which bind the heart to the loveliness of nature, and who still appreciates with a tender care the sweetest and most beautiful of her creation. Or, perhaps, our thoughts taking a sudden turn, may imagine that some lone hearted creature, who may have been tettered to his chamber for months or years by lingering maladies, flies from his own racking pains and thoughts, and seeks among those very flowers which seem so gay and indicative of youth and happy hearts to us, solace and delight, which simple things like these often render to the wretched hearted and weary. Wherever flowers are seen carefully tended, we may be sure there will be found people of a refined mind. No one who has not a gentle and a tender heart can truly love flowers; and any one who really does so, worships, it may be unconsciously, the Eternal One who formed them.

SHEEP SKIN MATS.—The following is for two skins, and if the directions are faithfully followed will make something nice:

Make strong soap-suds, using hot water, and let it stand till cold; then wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing the dirt from among the wool; then wash them in cold water till the soap is out. Next dissolve half a pound each of salt and alum in a little hot water, and put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skins, and let them soak twelve hours, then hang over a pole to drain. When well drained stretch carefully on a board to dry. Stretch several times while drying. Before they get entirely dry sprinkle on the flesh side one ounce each of finely pulverized alum and salt-petre, rubbing it in well; then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning them over till perfectly dry.

Finish by scraping the flesh side with a blunt knife, to remove any remaining scraps of flesh, and then rub the flesh side with pumice or rotten stone and the hands. Very beautiful mittens can be made of lamb skins tanned as above.

CLOSE ROOMS.—People should not sleep in close rooms at any season of the year, but more particularly at this season. Those who fear the night air should remember that there is no air but night air at night, whether it comes in by the window or any other place. It is not improved by the impurities of the bed room.

Humorous.

WHY are practical jokers like honey-comb? Because they are full of cells, (sells.)

LADIES are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to 'regulate' after they are a-going.

THE five great evils of life are said to be standing collars, stove pipe hats, tight boots, bad whisky, and cross women. The last not the least.

"YOUR bachelors ought to be taxed," said a lady to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you madam," was the reply; "bachelorism is a great luxury."

A WHITE boy met a colored lad the other day and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I 'spect so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "When a young man an't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle!"

AN Alabama editor, in puffing a grocery kept by a woman says: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper."

To make little boy's trowsers *last*, when you make a suit of clothes for them, finish the coat first, and by so doing you will make the trowsers last. It is the only way the thing can be done.

Two spendthrift young men were discussing the character of a close-fisted uncle. "Well," said one, "it his heart ever falls into his stomach, it is hard enough to give him dyspepsia."

ON a certain occasion of an eclipse in Virginia, a colored individual became greatly elated. "Bress de Lord!" said he, "de nigger's time hab come at last, and now we's gwine to hab a black sun."

"TIM, does your mother ever whip you?" "No; but she does a great deal worse, though."

"What's that?"

"Why, she washes my face every morning."

A YOUNG fellow eating some Cheshire cheese, full of skippers, at a tavern one night, exclaimed: "Now I have done as much as Sampson, for I have slain my thousands and tens of thousands." "Yes," retorted another, "and with a jaw bone of an ass."

A STUMP speaker exclaimed: "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, fellow-citizens!" "Then," exclaimed an old farmer in the crowd, "it's time you went to school and larnt jography."

WOMEN are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet.

"It is strange," muttered a young man, as he staggered home from a supper party, "how evil communications corrupt good manners. I have been surrounded by tumblers all evening, and now I am a tumbler myself."

A French women, who had lost one of her eleven sons, chaffered with the undertaker about the price of the burial, saying: "Now look here, sir, you musn't be hard with me; I shall be a good customer; I've got ten children more."

BY a really inspired genius a man in Kentucky has found a way to induce crows to commit suicide. He strings several grains of corn on a horse hair, which, when swallowed causes a tickling sensation in the crow's throat. In his efforts to get it up, the crow invariably scratches its head off.

QUIPS, QUIRKS AND QUODLIBETS.

When little Jane, the moral miss,
Declares 'tis very wrong to kiss,
I'll bet a shilling I see through it;
The damsel fairly understood,
Feels just as any Christian should,
She'd rather suffer wrong than do it!
"Is your father at home?" inquired the man of the little girl who admitted him.

"Is your name Bill?"

"Some people call me so," he replied.

"Then he is not at home, I heard him tell John to say if any bill came in to say he is not at home.

NEVER tell your secrets in a corn field for it has a thousand ears.

SOME uneducated persons can accomplish much. Many a man who can't write has made his mrrk.

SOUND OF SUNSET.—On the arrival of an emigrant ship some years ago, when the North Carolina lay off the Battery, an Irishman, hearing the gun fired at sunset, inquired of one of the sailors what it was.

What's that?" "Why that's sunset!" was the contemptuous reply.

"Sunset!" exclaimed Paddy with distended eyes; "sunset! Howly Moses! and does the sun go down in this country with such a clap as that?"

THERE is a girl in Jersey whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distil, and she cannot open her lips until she has parted them with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionaly keep her mouth shut.

IF is related of a certain minister of Maine, who was noted for his long sermons, with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among the *teens*, he reached, at length, a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question: "And what shall I say more? A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "say Amen!"

NEVER TRAVELED.—A story is told of an old lady who lived near Rochester, who had never seen or traveled on a railroad. Wanting to go on a visit to a small town a short distance from the city, she thought she would try one of the pesky things. She went to the ticket office, carrying her reticule on one arm and an old-fashioned rocking chair on the other. She bought her ticket, walked out on the platform, put down her rocking chair, sat down in it, took out her knitting, and went to work diligently. Steadily she rocked and worked, trains coming in or leaving as the car time came around. The old lady made no attempt to get on the cars, but kept knitting.

The day drew to a close, and night came on. The last train was about starting, when the depot master went up and asken her if she was going out.

"Yes, sir," replied the lady.

Hadn't you better go on board and secure a seat!" said the depot master.

Thank you, sir, I'm very comfortable," replied the elderly dame.

The train left. The master came around again.

"Madam, I shall have to disturb you; it is late; the trains have all left, and we must close the depot. shall I send you to a hotel?"

"Well!" exclaimed the old lady, dropping her knitting and holding up her hands, "ain't the thing going to move? Here I brought my chair from home so as to have a seat, on which some pesky man couldn't squeeze himself. I've set here all day waitin' for the thing to go, and here I've had all my trouble for nothing. I thought it was a long time moving. I declare that these here railroads is the biggist nuisance and humbug as ever was" and the old lady, with bag on one arm and rocking chair on the other, gave a toss of her head and marched off in high indignation.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 12, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed. 4june'69:1y

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and public speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

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